FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## VICE PRESIDENT PROMULGATES TREATY WITH CHILE

PY270047 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2222 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (TELAM) -- Vice President and Acting President Victor Martinez today promulgated the peace and friendship treaty with Chile. The announcement was made by vice presidential spokesman Pedro Lopez, who noted that the treaty was promulgated by Decree No 545.

## PERONISTS MEET IN EFFORT TO REUNITE PARTY

PY231702 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Mar 85 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Over 100 leaders from rival factions of the split Justicialist movement met yesterday at a friendship barbecue and agreed to hold informal talks as from Monday aimed at setting up reconciliation committees to reunite the party, but did not reach any concrete accords.

In a highly emotional atmosphere at the villa belonging to Catamarca Senator Vicente Saadi in Tortuguitas, the politicans, including provincial governors, legislators, and mayors, discussed various proposals to bring the rival factions together again but only reached agreement of internal party elections in Buenos Aires Province scheduled for June 9.

In one development, Buenos Aires Province party boss Herminio Iglesias, a leader of the Odeon Theatre congress faction, was seen to cordially embrace Senator Oraldo Britos, leader of the rival Rio Hondo congress. Britos was one of the first to leave and commented the barbecue could be the starting point leading to unity, "but I have still to see it."

Raul Bercovich Rodriguez, who presided over both the Odeon Theatre and the Rio Hondo congresses, was more optimistic. "We Peronists are finally on the road to unity and maybe a third congress might provide the means to bring it about," he said.

Saadi warned his guests Peronism was on the way out "if we keep on in disorder and confusion."

## MIGUEL RETAINS LEADERSHIP OF '62 ORGANIZATIONS'

PY212153 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Justicialist 62 Organizations leader Lorenzo Miguel bounced back yesterday with the support of independent labour leaders in his bid to hold onto the chairmanship, while Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) secretaries-general approved the six-point anti-inflationary statement to be issued later this week.

Meanwhile, in the midst of continued labor unrest, the Group of 11 -- made up of business and labour groups taking part in the socio-economic contract talks -- will ask to meet with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli tomorrow to see whether the contract talks are worth continuing. Miguel managed to get the Committee of the 25 and Gestion y Trabajo (CGyT) [Work and Action Group] independent labour groupings to form a "Liaison Board" to boost his efforts to bring back to its regular regime the 62 Organizations (perhaps in early April) before an eventual third party congress is held. The "25" and the CGyT recently said they would call their own "parallel 62" normalization congress, in what looked like a challenge to Miguel.

CAMACHO ON SUSPENSION OF IDB AID TO NICARAGUA

PY271339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] La Paz, 26 Mar (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste lamented here today the suspension of all IDB credits to the Nicaraguan Government. He added that this attitude is not in keeping with the norms ruling that institution.

The foreign minister also said that Bolivian relations with the IDB are positive. He added that several requests for the reactivation of past credits are under study and that the institutions handling these relations are carrying out their work normally.

Camacho Omiste made these remarks while the annual meeting of IDB governors is taking place in Vienna, although the Bolivian delegation is not attending the meeting.

The delegates, which include Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano and Central Bank Manager Reynaldo Cardozo, could not attend the meeting reportedly due to the tense situation the country has experienced due to the 16-day general strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation.

DEFENSE MINISTER SCORES ANTI-ARMED FORCES CAMPAIGN

PY272234 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Report from Government House in La Paz]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners of Radio Panamericana, the following is a direct report from Government House for the whole nation: The cabinet has been meeting here at Government House since 1145. The meeting is being presided over by Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo.

When entering Government House, Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo denounced the campaign started by ultraleftist groups to discredit the Armed Forces. He said that the issue was discussed this morning during a meeting with the Military High Command and the aeronautics chief.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] [Reporter] ...With regard to the aforementioned Armed Forces?

[Cardenas Mallo] No, because the entire high command, along with the [words indistinct], met this morning at the Defense Ministry at 0900.

We assessed all the actions that have taken place and the military moves. The campaign that is being conducted throughout Bolivia by ultraradical sectors against the constitutional intervention of the Armed Forces has caused special concern. In our opinion, the assessment is positive because, as I have already said, there were no clashes during this great military mobilization. On the contrary, both the labor and the peasant sectors consciously refrained from violence.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, concerning this campaign by the ultraradical sectors that you are denouncing, is this campaign being conducted within the Armed Forces?

[Cardenas Mallo] No, outside the Armed Forces, but it has a bearing on them. For example, the efforts being made to have the attitude adopted by the Military High Command appear as an attitude with a political bias because it has been talked about a [words indistinct]. [end recording]

DEFEAT OF WORKERS, LEFT, RISE OF RIGHT WING SEEN

PY262218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Mar 85

[By Amanda Davila]

[Text] La Paz, 25 Mar (EFE) -- Now that activities have resumed in Bolivia after 16 days of strike, 71 political parties and their presidential candidates are working on their campaigns for the elections now slated for 14 July.

The workers opposition to the elections has lost strength following the virtual defeat that the labor movement suffered during the indefinite general strike that ended on 23 March.

While the workers obtained only a small portion of their economic demands, politically speaking their defeat was absolute because the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) did not manage to topple President Hernan Siles Zuazo to prevent presidential elections from being held.

The workers movement was defeated to such an extent that now there is no political option capable of pitting itself against the electoral onslaught of the right, mine-workers leader Filemon Escobar has told EFE.

According to Escobar, the fascist right wing epitomized by former Presidents Hugo Banzer and Victor Paz Estenssoro has gained strength from the failure of the people's mobilization, one of the most widespread in the history of the Bolivian labor union movement. The strike proved that the labor movement lacks political leadership and that the left-wing political parties have failed in their efforts to set up a front capable of interpreting the interests of the exploited classes, Escobar said.

In view of the failure of the labor sector to prevent general elections, which are bound to be favorable to the right according to opinion polls, political observers feel that the country has moved into an electoral process that will clearly end with the 14 July elections.

The labor leaders, who placed their stakes on a military solution with popular leanings which could curtail the elections, have publicly acknowledged that the Armed Forces did not take the bait. Walter Delgadillo, COB secretary general, today said that the Armed Forces lack the necessary cohesion to implement a political initiative favorable to the most exploited classes.

The left-wing parties, which are not as organized as those of right-wing tendencies, are trying to arrange alliances capable of attracting the majority of voters. With this in mind, Juan Lechin has called upon left-wing parties to set up a front whose electoral objectives will be based on the 17 demands that the COB submitted to the government in March. President Siles Zuazo met with six left-wing parties at Government House last week to evaluate the possibilities of setting up an electoral front made up of parties like the Bolivian Communist Party.

Meanwhile, the right wing has already nominated its official candidates and has launched its propaganda campaigns through radio and TV stations and the press.

For the time being, there are six presidential candidates: the right-wing Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) has nominated former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, 57, who is supported by an impressive electoral campaign that, according to some news media reports, is supported by U.S. experts.

The Historical Branch of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNRH) has nominated former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, 77. The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) has elected Luis Ossio Sangines, while the candidate of the right-wing National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) is General Humberto Cayoja Riart.

The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has nominated former Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, 45, and the candidate of the National Revolutionary Movement-9 April Vanguard Faction [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionaria Vanguardia 9 de Abril], is Carlos Serrate Reich, director of a La Paz newspaper [HOY].

HOUSEWIVES STAGE MARCH, HUNGER STRIKE

PY271937 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Mar (AFP) -- More than 1,000 women, members of the housewives committee from poor La Paz neighborhoods, today marched through the streets of La Paz, demanding that the government establish popular grocery stores managed by the people.

Amidst shouts of "Bread for the People," the women stopped at the doors of the Industry and Commerce Ministry, where they said they would await a positive answer to their demands. They added that more than 100 housewives are on a hunger strike in several churches of the city.

The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has blamed the government for the hunger strike, saying that the government policy is not very serious and does not comply with the agreements reached.

A few days ago, on the occasion of the general strike decreed by the COB, the government and the labor organization signed a number of decrees, including the functioning of popular grocery stores controlled by the people.

NEVES' CONDITION DESCRIBED AS 'SATISFACTORY'

PY272218 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 2138 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Medical Bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Brito on President Tancredo Neves' condition from the Heart Institute of Sao Paulo University Clinical Hospital -- live]

[Text] The bulletin says: Twenty-four hours after the operation on His Excellency President Tancredo Neves, the medical team that is caring for him can provide the following information:

1. The patient's clinical condition is satisfactory.

2. This afternoon, the president sat on his bed to perform the first respiratory physiotherapy exercises which are routine in this phase of the post-operative recovery.

3. His general condition -- breathing, blood circulation, and kidney function -- are within the normal parameters. His psychological state is excellent.

4. The laboratory tests performed during the day did not reveal alterations.

5. The infection in the abdominal wall that was reported this morning is being controlled with antibiotics under the supervision of Professor Dr Vicente Amato Netto.

6. During the day, intravenous feeding was started.

7. Visits are absolutely forbidden.

Sao Paulo, 27 March 1985, at 1830.

The bulletin is signed by Professors Drs Henrique Walter Pinotti, Francisco Pinheiro da Rocha Renault Mattos Ribeiro, and Joao Batista Rezende. Thank you very much.

Neves Resting; No Sign of Fever

PY280338 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0245 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Report by Vera Lucia and Pedro Luiz Ronco from the Heart Institute of Sao Paulo University Clinical Hospital]

[Text] The situation is calm here now. Only some journalists linger, keeping abreast of President Neves' condition. There will be no more official reports tonight. The next official report will be released by the presidential spokesman early tomorrow morning.

After hectic efforts to check out rumors that an emergency meeting of the medical team was taking place, doctors said on leaving the Heart Institute that this was not true and that the president is doing well.

Professor Adib Jatene said the president is resting quietly now.

Sao Paulo Health Secretary Joao (Nunes) has also denied the presence of a lung infection. Jatene said there is no clinical sign of an active infection, that the president is doing well, and that he is not running a fever.

SARNEY MAKES COMMENTS AFTER VISITING NEVES

PY271537 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1413 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Acting President Jose Sarney's remarks on leaving the Heart Institute of Sao Paulo University Clinical Hospital -- live]

[Text] I would like to deliver a short report to you on the visit that I have just made. I have come here as president of the Republic and in the name of our government to render our homage and to deliver our get well wishes to this great Brazilian, Tancredo Neves, whose [word indistinct] suffering today moves the whole nation.

No other politician in contemporary Brazilian history has been so loved by the people. In my name and on behalf of my wife, and representing the feelings of all Brazilian people and all families, I want to express our solidarity with the family of Tancredo Neves which is gathered here.

When the president learned of my presence here at the hospital, he expressed his wish to see me. Despite the serious surgery he has undergone, I found that his condition is completely normal and that he is in an excellent mood. He expressed this mood by means of a gesture representing his own feelings and those of the Brazilian people. He meant to say that despite three operations, he feels well.

And I believe that as president of the Republic, although I am (?going against protocol) in a certain form, I can (?repeat) his gesture. Thank you.

DOMESTIC SATELLITE TO START OPERATING 1 APRIL

PY260241 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Mar 85 p 11

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Telecommunications Satellite, Brasilsat, will go into operation on 1 April, when it will start receiving domestic traffic from two television networks, Globo and Bandeirantes. The information was released by Benjamin Himelgryn, chief of the Domestic Satellite Communications Department of the Brazilian Telecommunications Company [Embratel].

Yet only by 31 May will Embratel fully transfer the domestic traffic which today is being channeled through Intelsat to the Brasilsat. Services such as telephone, telex, data communications, and so forth, will be gradually transferred during April and May. Antennas receiving and transmitting heavy signal traffic such as those of Boa Vista and Santarem will be first directed to the Brasilsat. Later, voice channels of less capacity will also be connected to the Brasilsat.

This week Embratel concluded what it described as excellent tests and verified the operation of the space segment. Beginning today and until month's end, the performance of antennas for receiving signals will be examined and will be directed toward the Brasilsat. Once these tests are concluded, the traffic now channeled through the Intelsat will be immediately transferred to the Brasilsat.

In April Embratel will stop using and will return to Intelsat two or three of the seven channels ("transponders") leased. It is envisaged that all channels will be returned by 31 May. As a result of having rescinded the contract before the expiration date, Brazil will pay a $400,000 fine to Intelsat. In return, Brazil will stop paying $500,000 monthly for the lease of the international "transponders".

Benjamin said Brazil will continue to use Intelsat for its international telecommunications traffic, for telephone, television, or other services. He added that requests by some Latin American countries to lease some channels of the Brazilian satellite are still under study.

RIOT IN SAO PAULO JAIL LEAVES AT LEAST 8 DEAD

PY212110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 21 Mar 85

[By Pilar Gonzalez Moreno]

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 21 Mar (EFE) -- More than 3,000 prisoners staged a violent rebellion that lasted about 20 hours in the Sao Paulo Jail, which is one of the largest prisons in Latin America. As a result of the mutiny 8 persons died and 20 were wounded.

The death count, however, is not definite. Those who died were killed by other inmates for being informers. An antiriot police squad, and more than 500 policemen, were forced to intervene.

The police, who had been ordered to act sternly, but not with violence, finally managed to subdue the rioters while some prison guards remained on the street shouting at the prisoners, calling them trash and saying that all the prisoners would be killed.

This is the second riot that has taken place in Sao Paulo in less than a week. In the other incident, the military policemen and a prison guard cornered and killed 11 out of 15 prisoners who were trying to flee through a tunnel in a regional jail in Sorocaba.

MURILO BADARO TO HEAD PDS SENATE BLOC

PY190209 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Minas Gerais Senator Murilo Badaro has assumed the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, PDS, bloc in the Senate. The designation has been reported to the Senate board through a note signed by 20 PDS senators.

CORRECTION TO NEW MONETARY MECHANISMS

The following are corrections to the item headlined "New Monetary Correction Mechanisms Announced" published in the 26 March Latin America DAILY REPORT, page D1.

Second paragraph, line three ...speculation by exporters, who retain the merchandise to close the trade contract... (changing words "insure goods" to "retain the merchandise" and deleting word "exchange")

Third paragraph, penultimate line ...extent that their par value discounts are smaller and... (deleting words "discount is below" and adding words "discounts are smaller")

Final paragraph, last line ...fixed by using March's inflation as a base... (changing word "February's" to "March")

## BOMB EXPLOSIONS CONTINUE DURING NATIONAL PROTEST

### FPMR, MIR Claim Responsibility

PY280304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Mar (AFP) -- The Chilean military government and the Catholic Church today made urgent calls for peace after the wave of dynamite attacks that took place today during the latest day of national protest staged by the opposition caused substantial damage and injured nine persons.

The underground Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) tonight called international news agencies and claimed responsibility for the dynamite attacks staged since the evening of 26 March. Speaking over the phone, an anonymous caller said that this type of attack will continue in support of the antigovernment protest that leftist parties and organizations scheduled for today.

For its part, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) claimed responsibility for the bomb attached on an underground transmitter. The bomb went off and killed two secret government agents in the southern city of Concepcion on the evening of 25 March. The day of protest, which the centrist Christian Democratic Party did not join, was felt in some neighborhoods on the outskirts of Santiago, where demonstrators set bonfires and erected barricades despite the strict surveillance by heavily armed military and Carabineros patrols.

In other sectors, sporadic banging on pots and pans and antigovernment slogans could be heard after 0100 GMT. The demonstrations were not as intense as on previous days of protest because of the 4-month old state of siege in the country, the press censorship on the local media, and the curfew enforced in Santiago, where 4 million people live. According to unofficial sources, there may have been some six minor attacks in the poorer sectors of Santiago.

Another day of protest and of solidarity with the victims of the 3 March earthquake will be staged on 29 March under the sponsorship of the National Workers Command, led by Rodolfo Seguet. The Democratic Alliance, a centrist coalition made up of the Christian Democratic, Radical, Republican, Liberal, and Social Democratic Parties and a factior of the Socialist Party, will join this protest.

### Santiago Buildings Attacked

PY280122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2240 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Mar (EFE) -- The National Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) has reported that early this morning there were a total of six attacks against buildings in Santiago, the most notable being against the government-owned newspaper LA NACION. In addition, attacks were also reported inthe cities of Rancagua, Temuco and Coquimbo.

A car parked in Santiago packed with explosives went off at 0425, shortly after the start of the curfew, in the commercial district of Providencia. It affected several businesses, among them the branch offices of the Credit and Investment Bank, the Urquijo Bank, the National Republic Bank, and Citibank, as well as the Almacenes Paris shopping center and the Las Terrazas building.

Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has blamed terrorism and its violent campaign unleashed throughout the country over the past few hours for carrying out these unspeakable terrorist acts against the population and the workers. Cuadra leveled charges against the communist sectors, which are being financed and supported from abroad.

Dinacos Accuses Communists

PY272125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1002 GMT 27 Mar 85

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Text] Santiago, 27 Mar (EFE) -- Chilean military government headed by General Augusto Pinochet on 26 March charged that communism is trying to carry out a campaign of subversion and confrontation in the country.

The charge was leveled by National Social Communications Department (Dinacos) Director Jose Miguel Armendariz on the eve of the national day of protest that leftist sectors have scheduled for today. To justify the communique on the escalation of terrorism, the Dinacos issued a list of 37 stolen cars, pointing out that it is believed the cars will be used by the terrorists. The Dinacos reported that the cars were stolen between 21 and 26 March.

The Dinacos also said that the death of two military officers on 26 March in Concepcion, 500 km southwest of Santiago, while deactivating a bomb attached to the equipment of the undergound Radio Liberacion, was part of the subversive plan. The office of the Concepcion intendant has officially reported that Radio Liberacion on 25 March interrupted the transmissions of the national television station in Concepcion and launched a call to join today's protest on behalf of the People's Democratic Movement (MDP) and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). The Dinacos said that the terrorist plan was disclosed to the public in January. A few days ago, this Chilean Government agency reported that the presence in Chile of a group of 70 Argentine youths, who joined the Chilean University Student Federation (FECh) to help eqrthquake victims, was also part of the plan.

The Carabineros arrested two of the youths in Machali, near Rancagua, 100 km south of Santiago, a few days ago on charges of engaging in political activism. The youths were handed over to the Argentine consul. Among the 70 Argentine youths, who returned to their fatherland on 26 February, was a group belonging to the Argentine Communist League, which the government branded as agitators. They previously had traveled to Nicaragua to help harvest the coffee crop.

Through official communiques, the government of Gen Pinochet has charged that the blacking out of the national soccer stadium during a match between the Chilean and Ecuadoran teams, the assault and robbery of a gold mine dynamite depot on the outskirts of Santiago, the shooting of a Carabineros headquarters in Concepcion last week, and the blowing up of a car in Vina del Mar on 25 March are all part of the same escalation. No organization has thus far claimed responsibility for the terrorist actions reported by the government.

Today's protest has been sponsored by the Metropolitan Board of Social and Political Accord, which is made up of leftist sectors. The protest will be limited to Santiago.

The Democratic Alliance, a multiparty coalition, and the National Workers Command have publicly declared that they will not join the protest, although they have called for a day of solidarity and denouncement on 29 March.

Church Urges End to Violence

PY280222 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] The Catholic Church today issued a direct message to political sectors urging them to avoid acts of violence that could plunge Chile into an abyss.

The appeal was made in the wake of the commotion caused by the explosion of eight powerful bombs in Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Coquimbo between last night and this morning. The bomb attacks coincided with a day of protest called by the leftist opposition against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

A bomb planted inside a car left nine persons wounded at the progovernment newspaper LA NACION, less than 100 meters away from the La Moneda presidential palace.

The wave of violence started on 25 March when two government agents were killed by a bomb in Concepcion, 525 km south of Santiago. Those who believe in violence, be they of the extreme right or left, must stop and think on their political decisions because they could lead the country into an abyss, Santiago Vicar Msgr Cristian Precht has said.

28 Arrested

PY280320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0053 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 27 Mar (EFE) -- The Chilean military government led by General Augusto Pinochet today reported the arrest of 28 people, several of whom were detained in the hours just before the day of protest scheduled for 27 March.

Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has stated that 25 persons were arrested in the port of San Antonio on the night of 26 March for participating in a meeting of a political nature. San Antonio, 100 km west of Santiago, is one of the towns most afflicted by the destructive power of the 3 March earthquake.

Cuadra also reported that three other people were arrested in Santiago, although he failed to say whether this took place on 26 or 27 March, for seeking to disrupt the public order on the streets. Cuadra also did not report the identities of the detainees.

The Trade Union Association of Chilean Professors [AGECH] has filed an injunction with the appellate court for AGECH leader Sergio Soto Letelier, who last night was arrested by the Carabineros in downtown Santiago.

The Metropolitan Board of Social and Political Accord, made up of left-wing social and political organizations, called today's day of protest against the government. Thus far, no incidents have been reported.

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BETANCUR TO BEGIN 8-NATION TOUR ON 30 MARCH

PA271610 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 March 85

[Text] President Belisario Betancur will begin a marathon tour next Saturday. He will visit eight [as heard] countries in 3 days, and then travel to the United States for a 3-day official visit. President Betancur will be in Caracas on Saturday and from there he will travel to Panama. From Panama, he will continue on to Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Mexico. Then Betancur will fly directly to Washington for a 3-day visit that will include meetings with President Reagan, U.S. congressmen, economists, and prominent media representatives.

This morning after installing the Credit and Public Expenses Commission, President Betancur said: If I must pay the price of unpopularity for the measures I adopt and those I have already adopted, I will.

Here is a report by Luis Alejandro Medina:

[Begin recording] President Betancur said today that he will not hesitate to adopt the necessary measures to improve the social and economic standards of Colombians, even if it harms his personal prestige since this is a political cost he must assume.

At the installation of the Credit and Public Expenses Commission, which will advise the government on policies to reduce the fiscal deficit, Betancur said that this year public expenses will experience a growth of 12 percent, while in previous years it fluctuated between 25 and 30 percent. According to President Betancur, this reduction is possible due to the freezing of public expenses and his government's wage policies. The commission, made up of experts from the public and official [as heard] sectors will make recommendations to the government on the economic measures that the executive branch should present at this year's regular congressional sessions. However, President Betancur in clarifying that the final responsibility is his, said: Therefore, I am not transferring my responsibilities; I am not trying to avoid the political cost and the unpopularity I might have to face as a result of [word indistinct] decisions. I have made a historical pact with Colombia. [end recording]

Details of Planned U.S. Visit

PA270209 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1817 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota, 26 Mar (DPA) -- It was officially announced today that Colombian President Belisario Betancur has suddenly decided to speed up the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, made up of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama.

Betancur will travel to Caracas next Saturday, where he will meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, a Social Democrat. From Caracas, Betancur will go to Panama City and then to San Jose to meet with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. The Colombian president will then go on to San Salvador, Managua, Tegucigalpa, and Mexico City. In all of these cities, Betancur will meet with the presidents of the Contadora Group countries and Central American heads of state in order to define the mechanisms the group will use to sign, once and for all, the peace document for the region.

On 2 April Betancur will leave Mexico City for Washington for an official 2-day [as received] visit during which he will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Deputy Foreign Minister Laura Ochoa de Ardila reported this morning.

According to official sources at the Colombian Foreign Ministry, Betancur's lightning tour through the Contadora and Central American countries will take 3 days.

It has been reported that Betancur wants to present President Reagan with a full report on the mediation process that the group has been conducting in Central America since January 1983. The report is to be presented to the U.S. President during a meeting at the White House next week. In addition, Betancur will meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington on 2 April. Other meetings have been slated with IMF officials and commercial bank representatives in Washington. Betancur is to meet with the U.S. secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, with whom he will discuss the two governments' campaign against illegal drug trafficking.

On Friday, 5 April, after has has concluded his talks with Reagan in Washington and before returning to Bogota, Betancur will hold a press conference.

FOREIGN MINISTER SCHEDULES EL SALVADOR VISIT

PA221526 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo will launch a new offensive for peace in Central America. He has announced that he will travel to San Salvador next Monday to meet with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio.

Minister Ramirez Ocampo said that during his visit in El Salvador he will discuss bilateral matters related to cooperation between the two countries, as well as the new peace efforts in the region, which will climax with the meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Contadora Group and Central American countries on 11 and 12 April in Panama City.

NICARAGUA'S CARRION, BROOKLYN RIVERA BEGIN TALKS

PA271338 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota -- Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, first deputy interior minister, and Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], agreed that there was positive progress after the first day of negotiations to reach a peace agreement. The talks will continue today and will end with the drafting of a joint document on the results and agreements reached during the dialogue.

On the way out of Narino Palace, the headquarters of the Colombian Government, after having ended the first round of talks, Commander Carrion and Brooklyn Rivera said that they are about to find a solution to the confrontation in northern Zelaya.

## 24-HOUR STRIKE DECLARED; DOZENS ARRESTED

### Government Calls Strike Illegal

PA271333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0126 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Quito, 26 Mar (EFE) -- Today the Ecuadoran Government declared the 24-hour general strike called for tomorrow by the workers to demand a wage increase law as illegal and improper.

The workers have rejected the 28-percent wage increased granted last week by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero and are supporting a Congress bill that would increase the minimum wage by 50 percent to 10,000 sucres ($83).

Ecuadoran Labor Minister Francisco Diaz said that the strike is improper because it is not the way to find a solution and would make the problems worse. He believes that more than harming the government, the strike will harm the country, disturb public order, and affect the interests of all citizens. The labor minister warned that strikes are not contemplated in the laws and that those who participate in strikes could be sanctioned with a 2-day wage cut.

Government Minister Luis Robles stressed that the police and the Armed Forces will guarantee tomorrow's basic services and traffic along the roads, and will guard strategic installations to prevent possible problems.

The strike was called by the United Workers Front which is formed by the Confederation of Ecuadoran Workers, The Ecuadoran Central Organization of Calssist Organizations, and the Ecuadoran Confederation of Free Trade Uion Organizations -- the three oldest unions in the country with more than 300,000 members.

The strike was also supported by the People's Front, an organization that includes the state teacher's union, a sector of the workers and peasants, and secondary and university students. The 80,000 teachers have been on strike for the past 8 days and several teachers groups have already completed the seventh day of their voluntary hunger strike in 4 provinces.

Today the People's Front held a peaceful demonstration that began at Central University and was dispersed by the police with tear gas. This caused a serious traffic jam in Quito's colonial downtown area, and bus service was interrupted.

### Violent Incidents Reported

PA271859 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1825 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Quito, 27 Mar (DPA) -- Today Ecuador has been virtually paralyzed by a nationwide strike to protest the "authoritarian and dictatorial attitude" of the government of President Leon Febres Cordero. Workers and students have participated in violent street incidents in Quito, Guayaquil, and other cities since early this morning. Mass transit has also been suspended.

The United Workers Front [FUT], with the support of peasant, teacher, and student organizations, called the strike, which the government has labeled as illegal.

Meanwhile, leaders of the National Union of Teachers continued their hunger strike "to defend democracy" and reject the government's wage policy.

FUT Secretary General Fausto Duran said that Ecuador is experiencing an atmosphere of "social unrest resulting from the government's arbitrary and unpopular policies." He added that today's strike is a "preventive" measure, since the "people will continue striving so that democracy and respect for human rights will prevail."

At noon today the situation in Ecuador was tense, as dozens of persons were arrested for participating in street incidents.

'TERRORISTS' OCCUPY RADIO STATION, AIR MESSAGE

PA272006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 27 Mar (AFP) -- A group of eight terrorists who identified themselves as members of the "Alfaro Lives" organization stormed into the radio station "Uno," locked the employees in the bathroom, and aired a subversive message. The group fled without engaging in any violent actions.

In their message, the terrorists, who were armed with machine guns, attacked the government, demanded a minimum wage of 15,000 sucres, and rejected the oligarchy.

FEBRES SEES 'BLIND OPPOSITION' BEHIND CONFLICT

PA280240 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has said that, unfortunately, behind the existing conflict there is a blind opposition full of hatred and revanchist policies that know no limits, not even those imposed by political decency and good judgment. They endanger our democratic and constitutional system, which is protected by a parliamentary majority and the tribunal of constitutional rights which responds to this majority. There has been an effort to corner and subdue the executive branch in order to carry out a plan to destabilize the country, thus thwarting the will of the majority of the people, who on 6 May 1984 favored our political, sensible, and very Ecuadoran tenets, the president said.

These statements were made by the president in a message to Msgr Bernardino Echeverria, archbishop of Guayaquil. Febres Cordero was respondong to the prelate's expressed intention to mediate before the main branches of government to overcome the political impasse that has emerged. The president added that an effort is currently being made to achieve the suspension of the present wage increase. Febres Cordero wrote: Your Excellency will understand that the national government cannot be intimidated by this irresponsible and antipatriotic action; we have the legal and moral duty to prevent it.

ABC COLOR DIRECTOR DISCUSSES 'TEMPORARY SUSPENSION'

PY260100 Asuncion SENDERO in Spanish 22 Mar 85 pp 6, 7

[Text] We continue to deeply deplore the "temporary suspension" of the newspaper ABC COLOR because we believe that freedom of the press is one of the basic pillars of any democratic society. Today, on the first anniversary of the closure we have opened our pages to the opinions and thoughts of Aldo Zuccolillo, director of ABC COLOR.

[SENDERO] What lessons have you learned, what reflections have been prompted by the closing of ABC COLOR, now that it has been a year since this happened?

[Zuccolillo] Quite a few, but the main one is a strengthening of my convictions that a free press is tantamount to a free society, and that all those who wish to restrict the normal evolution of a society must step up their repression every day to remain in power, because the desire for freedom in human beings builds up permanent pressure inside a society, a pressure which ends up by expelling the artificial obstacles which block its way. The idea down here was that by closing a newspaper the social pressure would cease, but the events of the last 12 months have proved otherwise.

[SENDERO] Many people still wonder why the newspaper was closed, they seek some hidden reason. What do you think, why did they close your newspaper?

[Zuccolillo] There are no hidden reasons. Everything is pretty clear for the people at large and the answer to your question is the followup of my first answer. Totalitarian-minded people believe that problems can be resolved by closing down a newspaper. It appears to me that their way of thinking is similar to that of a women who, upon seeing her own ugly reflection in the mirror, breaks the mirror. Or perhaps its like an ancient tribes when chiefs had the bearers of bad news killed. The same thing happened down here. Those who had enough power to close down ABC believed that their problems were over. They thought that by breaking the mirror the ugliness would go away. Now that it has been ascertained that the ugliness ABC used to portray remains despite the broken mirrors, perhaps they are thinking about breaking other mirrors. We can see advance notice of their intentions in the threats and insults addressed to Humberto Rubin, Radio Nanduti, and the newspaper ULTIMA HORA.

[SENDERO] Has the local reaction and international pressure in favor of the newspaper's reopening helped any?

[Zuccolillo] The local reactions are a great help, because they tell the citizens of the existence of groups of persons who are not willing to accept the denial of their constitutional right to freely express their ideas. These reactions also arouse the envy and shame of those who do not have the courage to stand up for their rights. And I don't number among that citizenry those who, standing on the other side, trample on the rights of others and enjoy privileges that they created for their own benefit.

On the other hand, the international pressure is only valid in a country where personal ethics, and respect for democratic institutions, and good relations with decent and democratic countries and governments do exist. Only if those things existed in our country, would a request or recommendation by President Ronald Reagan or Archbishop Ismael Robin be of any value. Just notice how unresponsible Russia, Cuba, and Nicaragua are to the appeals from democratic countries, then you realize that appeals only work among equals.

[SENDERO] Do you believe that your newspaper will be reopened? When?

[Zuccolillo] I firmly believe that ABC will again be in the hands of its readers, on the day when the restrictions that have been imposed on the citizenry's civic rights are lifted.

[SENDERO] In this past year, what are the important issues that ABC would have focused on?

[Zuccolillo] Despite the fact that ABC was blamed for everything ugly reflected in the mirror, the ugly things continue to exist after its closure. For instance, the Paraguayan Alcohol Association case blew up in public, despite the twisted declarations made to dampen its repercussions. We had been warning about this for 2 years. But, instead of launching an investigation at that time when the losses and damage would have been smaller, those who were benefiting from the fraudulent deals found it more convenient to brand us as "Bolsheviks, subversives, destabilizers," and so on.

Also, since there are rumors that Paraguayan Airlines is not paying its bills, ABC would have insisted on the need to launch an investigation into the purchases, sales, and use of the funds of that state-run company, which is subsidized with the taxpayers' money, in order to clear the doubts about its administration.

We most likely would have focused on the National Cement Industry [INC], which we believe is bankrupt. Were it not for the Central Bank, whose help the inept, and this is speaking mildly, administrators requested when it got in trouble, the INC would have been on the auction block, because it cannot even earn interest on the credits that were squandered. From the beginning, ABC fought against the insane and irrational idea of a new mammoth cement plant, an idea that was pushed by those who saw in it a chance for illicitly and quickly making a fortune for themselves. Those responsible for the disaster took to the microphones of the official radio station to denounce the ABC opposition saying it had a second or third, even a fourth ulterior motive. Now it is too late: The country, not the INC, is saddled with a debt, and we for our lifetime will have to pay for the present lack of honesty. The debt amounts to tens of billions of guaranies, they may not even know how many.

We certainly would have focused on the Paraguayan Steel Company [Acepar] which, in our view, is another senseless undertaking through which some people can make money for themselves. They say that setting up Acepar is a "political" decision, but if we look at the results, we will see that it is an "economic" solution for a few. How can doubts be overlooked when both civilian and military officials who are responsible for the project cannot answer questions as to how much the steelmaking plant will cost? What will it produce? At what cost? Who will the products be sold to, and at what price? We know that they cannot answer these questions, because no one has so far given any answers. They not only do not know the answers, but they don't care about the answers. They know that those questions must only be answered whenever the plant starts producing, a good many years later, and by then those who are reaping the benefits of the project don't expect to be around. At that time in the future, the serious problems on top of the desks will have to faced by different people. There is no doubt that Acepar will produce at a high cost that will keep it out of international competition, unless it is subsidized by the government.

Subsidies call for money that can only come from the taxpayers pockets, from the civilian population's pockets. And because of Acepar high internal prices, one needs not be a prophet to tell that it will only spawn a smuggling-based trade in steel.

The question of the INC and Acepar was discussed in Congress. Deputies and senators examined these projects and approved them, because they found them "convenient." Not too long ago, they visited the Acepar plant in the midst of great publicity. We would ask them: Could they, as representatives of the people who will pay for the blunder, answer the questions we posed before, and explain the distressing situation in which those projects are mired? Why have their costs gone up so much? Where did the deputies and senators fail in their calculations? Was "political" pressure perhaps applied for the approval of the projects despite their obvious disadvantages? In sum, many questions that are important for the public are still unanswered. ABC would have at least asked those questions, although it would have not gotten answers.

The Social Security Institute [IPS] would have deserved our attention. We cannot understand why it does not have medicines for the sick, but it does continue to pay for the construction of buildings. Where does the 25 percent of all the salaries that it collects go? Could the Paraguayan Workers Confederation, or the Commerce, Industry, and Production Federation, or the Paraguayan Industrial Union conduct an investigation to see if the funds contributed by the workers and employers are in fact invested in people's health?

Continuing with this list, the public has just learned the names of "ghost" functionaries, who show up at the end of the month to collect salaries. However, any journalist who would dare to peek into the administration of government offices would be thrown out immediately, as happened with ABC journalists when they tried to find out about the workings of the Industry and Commerce Ministry or the Public Works Ministry, or he would be accused of being a subversive, inciter of violence, Bolshevik, etc. ABC would have asked about the payroll lists of the National Telecommunications Administration, IPS, and the Sanitation Water Supply Corporation.

I have just returned from an Inter American Press Society meeting held in Panama. There, some 30 directors of Latin American newspapers interviewed Manuel Ungo, the Salvadoran guerrilla leader who is giving the United States a hard time. Among other answers, he simply told us that he represents the political branch of a group of people who demand political participation in their country, and that as long as they are denied that participation, the armed branch of that group will continue to fight until they can have it. Ungo, a highly intelligent and educated man, makes no bones about his Marxist conviction. And, being clever, he knows that poverty, illiteracy, social injustice, and abuses committed by the armed, corrupt minority in his country serve to pave the way for communism. He is taking advantage of such conditions.

ABC would have also questioned the activities of the Anti-communist Action Group, the so-called GAA. Is the objective to fight communists or communism? Because if the idea is to fight communists, whenever one of them perpetrates a crime he must, just as any other citizen be he a Colorado, Liberal, a civilian or a military man, be brought before the courts, therefore we can hardly see how the GAA could do more to them than the law can.

If the idea is to fight communism then we could suggest the causes which prompt the advent of communist as a target. Let them tour the rural areas looking for farmers without land or facing problems with the land they have settled, so as to resolve these problems and calm the peasants. I would also suggest that they pay visits to jails and other internment facilities to see whether there are inmates who have been unjustly imprisoned and help obtain their freedom.

We would also ask the GAA members to take a look at the IPS to ascertain whether the workers, who every month pay 25 percent of their wages, are reasonably well taken care of as far as medical care and medical supplies go. We would suggest that they participate in union meetings to hear the petitions of workers and employees and relay these petitions to the appropriate authorities so as to provide suitable solutions.

We would insist that they use their influence to make the authorities establish an all-encompassing, encouraging, and fair legal framework, so that the spirit of enterprise of the citizens can soar freely and personal qualifications, not manipulations, will allow the people to make profits, profits which in the hands of true businessmen become new and productive investments which in turn open up new jobs for the young who need them. But let us not get ahead of ourselves, let's wait and see what the GAA does.

Now that I have mentioned a few of the subjects which we would have normally broached, do you believe that the readers will have a better idea of why ABC was closed? These are just a few of the subjects which should be publicly discussed in our country. I believe that our people are sufficiently mature and developed to understand and analyze any problem common to a republican democracy. I do not share the belief of rulers, be they civilian or military, who insist on keeping our people ignorant of certain issues of utmost importance for the nation. I believe that Paraguay must joint the wave of social development which has been rolling through this continent, and it is our current leaders' responsibility to adjust our social, political, and economic structures to the needs of our times.

The people who take care of government propaganda here, as long as they benefit from the situation, have spent hours of radio time and tons of ink trying to show me up as "against" the Armed Forces. However, would you not say that everything I have said is in favor of the Armed Forces, to make them institutional and professional? Take a look above and beyond temporary advantages for a group of persons and see whether every Paraguayan does not harbor the passionate hope that our Armed Forces become institutionalized, become "national." We all feel this way.

Finally, since it is certain that certain persons will raise the hue and cry over these remarks of mine, I would ask them, instead of attacking me, to try to explain to all of us Paraguayans why, if this is a democracy, there are subjects in this country that the press must not raise, issues which the citizens are prohibited from discussing, Zuccolillo concluded by saying.

The role of the armed forces in Western democracies, an issue that ABC COLOR analyzed on several occasions, is a very important topic and one which the press has not dealt with since the closure of ABC COLOR, Zuccolillo said during the interview:

In my opinion, this is an issue to which our society must devote a great deal of attention, because it is vital for the political future of our fatherland, that is, for the system within which we will live in the future: whether a democratic or a totalitarian system, and if totalitarian, whether a leftist or a rightist system.

In my first answer I said that, in my opinion, a rightist totalitarian system cannot remain inactive. It must become increasingly totalitarian to survive. It must infiltrate civic institutions and destroy them with the cult of individuals. It must distort education to suit its interests. It must silence anyone with leadership abilities. It must establish a rigid political system which must be managed through top level decision. This system must be designed to prevent the rising of civilian leaders in municipal districts or in the public posts where the citizens who expect to be the leaders of a democratic nation gain experience.

It must have an increasingly virulent, threatening, insulting, and unpunished propaganda mechanism that should gradually extend the shroud of fear that frightens people. And it must from time to time harass a group of people under a "legal" pretext, giving wide publicity to the event to show its power and teach a lesson to the rest of the people, whose survival instict will immediately suggest to them "not to become involved." Summing up, there are countless manners in which a rightist totalitarian system restricts and destroys a country's social body.

In turn, we already know the course followed by leftist totalitarian systems: They lead to situations like those prevailing in Cuba or Nicaragua, a situation Trujillo's Dominican Republic was spared only because of the landing of U.S. "Marines." Had it not been for the Marines, the Dominican Republic would have also been communist today.

As is confirmed by history, the Armed Forces of those countries were responsible for the final outcome. They were neither institutional nor national, but "proparty." They did not defend constitutional principles and democracy, but a person or a group of interests which had nothing to do with the interests of their countries, because all such persons left their countries.

Do we want a similar situation for our future? I do not believe by any means that we do. Therefore, the public in our country, of which the Armed Forces are part, should discuss the role of the Armed Forces in national political life as if it were something natural, because there are some people who maintain that the Armed Forces should be "proparty."

It is not necessary to go too deeply into the subject. It is enough to see the role of the armed forces in other democracies in the Americas or in Europe. Is there a democracy where the armed forces are actively engaged in politics? They might reply that perhaps in Mexico. But in Mexico, where there is a very strong party that always wins the elections, one president and his team step down to be replaced by another candidate of the same party each 6 years. In their Armed Forces, the replacements take place normally, in keeping with promotion lists, age, senority, and time elapsed after the last promotion. They are institutional Armed Forces, and I do not think any Mexican general would think of heading an uprising of his regiments to demand that a president remain for 6 more years in power.

If the armed forces belong to a political party, there will be a clear conflict within them, a conflict that may cause their own destruction. Who will the members of the armed forces obey, their party or their commanders? Someone might tell me: Why should there be a conflict? Why can't military personnel on active duty be loyal to both? Simply because it is impossible. Democracy and political parites are deliberating institutions that admit discrepancies and even quarrels or splits. But the armed forces are quite the opposite: they are not a deliberating institution; they have a vertical structure where orders must be complied with.

Let us allow our imagination to roam freely and think about a representative democratic nation where military personnel on active duty participate in party politics, attend meetings, make speeches, support candidates, take to the streets and squares to organize rallies, campaign for themselves and others, attack and become the target of attacks, like those we can read about in the press every day now in these times of elections [Colorado Party elections]. Activities such as these are perfectly normal for the political careers of Reagan, Tancredo Neves, or Alfonsin.

At this point I ask myself: Is it rational to expose a captain, a major, or an Army colonel who studied 10, 15, or 20 years to be a professional soldier, to situations of this type, pitting them against a civilian, perhaps, who could well have just six years of primary education, or be a Harvard graduate in political science? Should they engage in this activity dressed in civilian clothes or in Armed Forces uniforms?

A lieutenant is 20 years old, a captain is 30, a colonel 40, and a general 50. Will they all have the same right to participate on various tickets of party precincts? Yes, and this could end up with the captain being on one ticket and the general, his commander, on the other ticket. Politics being what they are the captain's ticket could well win the elections. What would happen to discipline, the essence of any Army? As you can see, it is very difficult to reconcile reason, logic, and democratic principles with the idea of military personnel on active duty engaging in politics. One is rather forced to reach the conclusion that a situation of this kind could lead to the destruction of the Armed Forces involved.

Furthermore, in any democratic nation it would be impossible to expect all lieutenants, all captains, all colonels, and all generals of the armed forces on active duty to be always in agreement as to the paths the political development of their country should follow because they too are human beings and being democratic citizens they are bound to have a different view of things around them, different tastes, different expectations, different problems and anxieties, different cultures, in addition to different ages, a determining factor for the development of societies. Where do things happen differently? We have the USSR or Cuba. But we do not want their lot, we want a future of democracy and freedom.

Some people may come out and say: Well, things are different in our country, it has its own idiosyncracy, this is the system that suits it best. I would be willing to accept this argument, but only if there were freedom of expression which would allow every citizen to voice his own opinion through radio stations, newspapers, television or in the squares. Many years of this. Then we citizens would be able to see and listen to all the politicians. Those who defend and those who criticize, those who applaud and those who score, even those who are indifferent, so that in time we could make up our own minds and opinions and express them during presidential elections.

However, as long as there is a group of citizens who are prevented from stating their opinion by sheer force, the argument is worthless as far as I am concerned because this group of citizens will always be there, they will always think the way they do and perhaps the very injustice exercised against them will increase their ranks. They are also part of this country and have the right of taking advantage of everything it can offer and of suffering its woes. What should be done with them? Should they be annihilated? Should they be wiped from the face of the earth? Will this kill the idea which inspires them or will it prove that they were right after all? Don't you think that Paraguayans have a right to discuss these issues?

SHINING PATH ATTACKS IU OFFICES, RADIO STATION

PY280235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported in Lima today that the Shining Path terrorist organization last night dynamited two United Left (IU) offices while IU presidential candidate Alfonso Barrantes was speaking in Huancayo, Junin Department, 300 km southeast of Lima, and took over a radio station in Huancayo to broadcast subversive slogans.

In a synchronized operation, four heavily armed and hooded subversives attacked the broadcasting station of Radio Andina of Huancayo. After overpowering the station's personnel, they broadcast a message, the text of which has not been revealed by the police.

In addition, in the town of Casapampa, Tarma Province, Junin Department, 240 km southeast of Lima, presumed Shining Path members dynamited an evangelical church, causing serious material damage but no victims, the local police have reported. The Republican Guard, which is charged with guarding governmental agencies, has reported that the detachment charged with guarding the potable water reservoir in Atarjea which is located on the outskirts of Lima and supplies water to the city, last night fortunately prevented the reservoir from being blown up by terrorists.

TERRORISTS BURN TWO RESTAURANTS IN LIMA

PY211432 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0338 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Lima, 20 Mar (EFE) -- In Lima on the night of 20 March two restaurants of the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant chain were set afire and a third restaurant barely escaped the same fate. The attacks were by presumed members of the subversive organization Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). The restaurants which are located in the residential districts of Monterrico, Miraflores, and San Isidro in Lima, took place simultaneously.

In the first two instances, the restaurants were almost completely burned out after five or six unidentified individuals wielding pistols and submachine guns broke in, forced the people inside the restaurants to leave, and then set the restaurants afire, witnesses stated.

In San Isidro, the assailants failed to carry out an attack but, according to press reports, they painted a slogan on one of the walls which stated: "To the Poor and for the Poor, Tupac Amaru Movement." No personal injuries were reported.

The MRTA is an organization which in September 1984 perpetrated an attack against the U.S. Embassy in Lima and then attacked the offices of two U.S. news agencies.

BAZAN INSTALLED AS NEW PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER

PY270319 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Lima, 26 Mar (AFP) -- Carlos Bazan was today sworn in as the new Peruvian public health minister, replacing Juan Franco Ponce, who will now return to hospital work. Bazan, who was the Public Health Ministry under secretary up until now, said that beginning tomorrow, Tuesday [as received], when he will actually take up his duties, he will devote his efforts to finishing those hospitals that are now under construction.

## COMMERCIAL AIRPORT WORKERS END 27-DAY STRIKE

PY270327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Lima, 26 Mar (AFP) -- The 27-day-old strike by commercial airport workers that affected 37 airports throughout the country ended this afternoon, the Peruvian Corporation of Commercial Airports [Coppac] has reported.

During the strike for salary demands, which kept 3,000 Coppac workers away from their jobs, essential airport services -- radar, control tower, communications, and luggage -- were performed by Air Force personnel. Although the airport personnel returned to work this afternoon, the airport customs service remained closed because of the civil servants strike that started on 5 March in demand of better salaries.

## CITE WORKERS DECIDE TO SUSPEND STRIKE

PY271331 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] The national assembly of the Intersectorial Confederation of State Workers [CITE] decided early this morning to suspend the indefinite national strike. This information was provided by CITE Secretary General Raul Cabellero.

The suspension of the strike will be made official after the CITE leadership and Prime Minister Percovich, representing the government, sign this morning at 1000 an agreement of understanding in the offices of the Council of Ministers located in the civic center.

Caballero pointed out that the CITE will hold another general assembly at 1700 today to establish the time limit of the suspension, whether it will be for 15 or 30 days. The members of the CITE national commission for dialogue decided on the morning of 26 March to review the draft of the final act solving the strike. That afternoon the CITE delegates held a special assembly while the state workers went to their work sites to hold information meetings.

## BRIEFS

TWO NEW DAILIES ANNOUNCED -- (Jose Olaya) and Lorenzo Villanueva, who helped LA REPUBLICA in the past, have announced that they will direct the new daily EL NACIONAL, which will have the support of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance. Mining businessmen from the Popular Christian Party also have announced the publication of a new daily named LA VOZ DEL PUEBLO. [Summary] [Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Mar 85 PY]

TELEVISION STATION OPENS STUDIO -- On 14 March, Panamericana Television opened its new studio, which is located at the intersection of Arequipa and Alejandro Tirado Avenues. [Excerpt] [Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Mar 85 PY]

TUPAMARO DISSIDENTS URGE LINK WITH BROAD FRONT

PY272046 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 27 Mar 85

Text] Montevideo, 26 Mar (AFP) -- A group of 10 former Tupamaro guerrillas today proposed here the effective integration of the National Liberation Movement-Tumpamaros [MNL-Tupamaros] with the Broad Front coalition, even at the cost of an ideological confrontation with the Tupamaro leadership. The group, which claims to represent most of the 2,000 MNL-Tupamaros members, today at a press conference expressed the need for recognizing the Broad Front as a fundamental tool for the struggle of our people. The Tupamaro dissidents also criticized the so-called emergency plan released by the Tupamaro leadership. The group said that it deeply regrets that its members were not consulted by their old leaders, such as Raul Sendic, the founder and ideologue of the movement, about the emergency plan. According to the Tupamaro leadership, the emergency plan is aimed at holding a plebiscite after an agreement is reached with some important political groups to promote agrarian reform, nationalization of the banks, and nonpayment of the foreign debt acquired by the military regime. The dissident group said that most of us prisoners do not intend to leave jail just to start initiatives without totally understanding our country's reality, and thus they described the leadership's emergency plan as a mistake. We do not believe that we have thought enough about the reasons for our failure. If we had really thought about it, it would be very clear that we cannot be at the vanguard of a process with such a proposal when we have not done anything in the last few years except being imprisoned. The group also stated that the people do not deserve to have their will misrepresented in favor of the nefarious and backward objectives of imperialism and the oligarchy, and added that there is a need to be more democratic within the MNL to overcome disagreements. The MNL movement was founded in 1962 by dissidents from the Socialist Party, anarchists, and people who favored armed struggle. Throughout its 12 years of activity it committed dozens of robberies, kidnappings, and murders in its urban guerrilla war. The principal leaders of the Tupamaro movement and a large number of its members were released from prison 3 weeks ago under the amnesty granted by the constitutional government that was installed in Uruguay on 1 March

BRAZILIAN SETTLEMENT IN BORDER AREA DENOUNCED

PY212100 Montevideo Radio Oriental Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The National Herrerista Council has submitted a request for information regarding the establishment of a Brazilian settlement on Uruguayan territory. This request is signed by Senator Luis Alberto Lacalle, and it will be presented to the foreign minister. In this regard, our correspondent, Montecarlo, has recorded the words of Deputy Luis Alberto Heber of the Herrerista Council.

[Begin recording] The problem is that there is a fraction of land bordering Brazil, which is called a contested zone. We all learned in school about the existence of the Invernada stream. They talk about a fork of the Invernada stream. But it encompasses a fraction of 25,000 hectares which belongs to neither of the two countries, and this has been the situation through the years. But I have passed near the area several times and I have seen that a little town is growing up behind the Invernada stream, on the border area, and I was really surprised because there has been no commercial center or sufficient development plan for this town to grow to such a size. [end recording]

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ENDS OFFICIAL 3-DAY VISIT

Denies IMF Canceled Aid

PY271229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2144 GMT 26 Mar 85

[By special correspondent Alejandro J. Lomuto]

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Mar (TELAM) -- Argentine Presdient Raul Alfonsin today denied that the IMF has canceled its financial aid to Argentina, and he announced that the organization has sent a note to the creditor banks suggesting that they maintain good relations with our country.

During an interview with the foreign correspondents posted in this city, the president revealed that the Mexican Foreign Trade Bank (Bancomex) has granted $250 million with an eye to promoting the association of local firms with Argentine enterprises for the production of capital goods and industrial inputs. This financial assistance, the largest that Bancomex has granted to Mexican firms, has the objective of promoting the production of goods and inputs that will help to increase the degree of technology of the oil firms of the two countries.

All the information regarding the interview that Alfonsin granted to foreign correspondents has been obtained through the goodwill of some foreign collea es, who related the topics of the interview, because no official report was released on it.

Alfonsin explained to the foreign correspondents that it is false that the U.S. Government denied Argentina a bridge loan of $700 million. According to sources of the Argentine delegation, the loan was offered by the Treasury Department in case the IMF delayed the funds granted through the standby loan. Argentine officials had warned that the bridge loan is one of the few options for resolving the debt question, but that this alternative must be carefully studied, especially the feasibility of being able to pay it within the terms set as this type of loan is granted only for short period of time.

The president told the foreign correspondents that Argentine-IMF relations are good, to the extent that the organization has sent a letter to the creditor banks recommending that they should normally continue the current negotiations with Argentina so that it can receive a $4.2 billion loan, of which $4.137 billion have already been favorably negotiated, which will service the debt, in accordance with the schedule ironed out with the creditor banks at the end of 1984.

Addresses National Congress

PY271249 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1904 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 Mar (DYN) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here today that the Central American crisis should be resolved "basically within a Latin American framework" through a broad dialogue, adding that if this is not achieved "the only alternative will be violence."

Alfonsin reiterated his "support and encouragement" for the peace actions being carried out by the Contadora Group but warned about the dangers that a lack of a solution to the Central American problems would create, especially if violence breaks out because it could have consequences "dangerous for the entire continent."

The Argentine president today delivered wide-ranging speech before the Mexican Congress. He referred to the foreign debt problem and on the need to establish an open dialogue with the creditor countries, because "if this call is ignored, the future of the region will be conditioned out not only by economic and financial problems but also by political and social instability." Alfonsin said that during the negotiations carried out thus far the creditor countries "have not helped in finding lasting solutions," and he warned that Latin America "is aware that it must endure this crisis and make an effort to find solutions, but never at the cost of transforming us into politically and economically dependent nations."

A call for world disarmament, granting recognition to Mexico for its solidarity with Argentina during the Malvinas Islands war, and his government's position regarding human rights were also important parts of Alfonsin's speech. Alfonsin spoke for over 20 minutes to the Congress, where he was interrupted several times with applause by the Mexican legislators, who at the end of his speech gave him a standing ovation.

Alfonsin pointed out that now in Argentina "and for the future there is no room for messianism, illegitimate governments, revenge, and injustice because we made a commitment to the Argentine people and we are keeping our word."

Mexican solidarity with Argentina during the Malvinas war was mentioned by Alfonsin, when he said that "we still feel in our hearts our sincere recognition for the unyielding support of your people and government for our historic claims over the Malvinas Islands." He said that Argentina continues to insist in the effort to achieve "with the solidarity of the Latin American nations a solution which, through peaceful means and negotiations, would allow us to recover our sovereignty over that portion of Argentine territory which was taken away from us unjustly and illegimately."

After outlining the unfavorable situation of the international financial markets for the region and the unjust economic order, he warned that for Latin America "these are vital issues linked to our existence and to the social and political destiny of our nations" because "we are talking about bread, work, and the future of millions of Latin Americans." He added: "In other words, the foreign debt issue, the economic crisis affecting us, and the unjust structure of the international economic order adversely affect the sociopolitical balance of our continent, its security, and the destiny and existence of our peoples."

Alfonsin issued a new call to find a political solution to the problem through a "constructive and responsible dialogue." He admitted that the debtor countries' need to make efforts, "but never at the cost of turning us into politically and economically dependent countries, nor of forcing our peoples to sink into misery and despair."

"No solution can be achieved by individual countries, but joint efforts must be made by the parties involved." He added that "the negotiations carried out thus far with the main financial centers, although they represent a step forward, have not resulted in long-lasting solutions.

Proposes Regional Integration

FL271314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2224 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here today that Latin America is facing a challenge to its well-being, and that triumph will be possible only through true integration that makes America one big fatherland. Addressing the Permanent Commission of the National Congress, the Argentine president said Latin America is facing a challenge to the development of its multiple resources in favor of the nations. [as received]

He also said Argentina's proposal promotes peace, adding that the division betweeen war and peace is becoming more precarious. He said the arms race to achieve a balance of forces has placed us on the edge of the abyss of destruction.

The Argentine president reiterated his support for Mexico which, together with the other Contadora Group nations, is trying to find a solution to the difficult problems of the region. He expressed his gratitude for the generous spirit of Mexican democracy, which opened its doors to many of his fellow citizens in their hour of need.

Discusses Regional Debt Problem

FL271920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1505 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has said the Latin American foreign debt has reached an unprecedented volume which jeopardizes the possibilities for development and the ability to respond to the peoples' demands for an honorable standard of living. During a speech made at San Lazaro Legislative Palace, the Argentine head of state indicated that the present international finance market conditions, the high interests rates, and the decreased of credit lines and international aid, have been a result of the fall of investment levels and the retreat of growth indexes.

He said intelligent cooperation is still needed for growth benefiting all countries, without having to form blocs. He warned that if the call for dialogue to solve the region's problems is ignored, Latin America's future is conditioned not only by economic and financial instability but by political and social instability as well. He urged that freedom, development, and welfare of the Latin American people be consolidated and favored an independent Latin American integration.

In welcoming remarks, Senator Socorro Diaz pointed out that the Latin American people have many problems which limit their expectations and, faced with this reality, the only available alternatives are joint action or individual dependence.

Leaves for Buenos Aires

PA280103 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico, 27 Mar (AFP) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin left Mexico today after an official 3-day visit during which he met on two occasions with Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid. The Argentine Air Force plan left for Buenos Aires at 1800 local time.

Argentine Communique on Visit

PY272326 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Mar (NA) -- The Governments of Argentina and Mexico today signed important economic and technological and scientific cooperation agreement as President Alfonsin ended his 3-day visit to Mexico.

During a press conference after the signing of the agreements, Alfonsin reiterated his call for the establishment of "a new international order" without economic discrimination, which may solve the problem of "the various production sectors that remain sidelined." Alfonsin left for Buenos Aires this afternoon, thus ending a tour that lasted almost 2 weeks and that took him to Brazil, the United States, and Mexico.

In Brazil, Alfonsin attended the inauguration of Acting President Jose Sarney, while in the United States he had a busy schedule that included meetings with his colleague Ronald Reagan, high-ranking U.S. officials, businessmen, and executives of major U.S. oil companies.

The Argentine-Mexican agreements, which comprise 50 pages, were signed by Dante Caputo and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Argentine and Mexican foreign ministers, respectively, while the presidents signed a joint declaration outlining their points of agreement.

Alfonsin and De la Madrid held their second and last private talk at the "Lazaro Cardenas" residence in "Los Pinos," the official Mexican presidential compound. On his last day in Mexico City, the Argentine president met his closest advisers and then went to the Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe Basilica, where he attended mass and admired the inside of the Hispano-American colonial style church.

One of the most important Argentine-Mexican agreements signed today involves Argentine grain sales to Mexico in 1985, totaling 1.3 to 1.6 million tons of grain and oilseeds.

The agreement, which replaces the accord signed in 1984, will remain in effect for 3 years, will cover a larger number of items, and will substantially increase bilateral trade.

Reciprocal credit agreements for $50 million were also signed by the National Foreign Trade Bank and the Argentine Central Bank to finance exports.

The Mexican Government, through the National Foreign Trade Bank and Fund for Promoting Manufactured Products (FOMEX) will grant credits of approximately $210 million. Depending on the negotiations, these credits may reach $400 million. The credits will be used to support Mexican enterprises willing to participate in the bidding for the Loma de la Plata power generation project.

After the press conference, Alfonsin had lunch and in the afternoon, he returned to Los Pinos for the official farewell ceremony. Later, the Argentine president and his entourage went to Benito Juarez Airport, where they took the presidential plane that is due to arrive in Buenos Aires early on 28 March.

The Argentine Presidency has issued the following official communique summarizing the agreements reached with Mexico during the visit by President Alfonsin:

"During the official visit Argentine President Dr Raul Alfonsin paid to Mexico, several decisions were made. These decisions will promote and strengthen bilateral economic and commercial relations.

"In the commercial area, a new agricultural and livestock supply agreement was signed. Under the terms of the agreement, Argentina will sell 1.3 to 1.6 million tons of grain and oilseeds to Mexico in 1985. The new agreement, which replaces the accord signed in 1984, will remain in effect for 3 years, will cover a large number of items, and will substantially increase bilateral trade.

"In 1985, the volume of bilateral trade shall be equivalent to not less than $250 million.

"Reciprocal credit agreements for $50 million were also signed between the National Foreign Trade Bank and the Argentine Central Bank for promoting exports.

"The joint presidential communique recorded the Mexican Government's decision, adopted through the National Foreign Trade Bank and FOMEX, to grant credits for $210 million and to eventually increase these credits to $400 million, depending on bilateral negotiations, to support Mexican enterprises willing to participate in the bidding for the Loma de la Plata power generation project.

"Messrs Hector Fernandez Cervantes and Ricardo Campero, the Mexican commerce and industrial development secretary and the Argentine foreign trade secretary, respectively, have agreed to strengthen the programs of counterbalanced trade with new, significant stimuli. This program, which owing to its characteristics has no precedent in the entire world, has led to the approval of operations worth $67 million during its first 8 months of operation. Through this decision, not only all the operations are streamlined and automated but special tariff treatment will be granted for the trade included in that program, under which the exchange of nontraditional products is promoted.

"During the visit, an agreement was signed between the National Railroad Car Building Enterprise of Mexico and Materfer [expansion unknown] of Argentina. This agreement will promote the exchange of railroad material and components, technological cooperation, and marketing on markets other than the Mexican and Argentine ones. The scope of the agreement will permit the generation of wide-ranging trade in industrial and high-tech products. In addition, procedures to facilitate the supply of Mexican fertilizers, sulphur, and agricultural products, items that our country must usually import, have been agreed upon.

"During the talks, the advisability of making new contacts to review the [illegible] of energy products and to establish a system that will permit the entry [illegible] ine meat products into Mexico was established. At the same time, it was [illegible] sponsor joint ventures and development projects in the following areas:

-- "The participation of Argentina in the National Supply System of Mexico through binational proposals to develop refrigeration networks aimed at processing, transporting, and marketing perishable products.

-- "Machine Tools: Progress in negotiations started between enterprises of the two countries, seeking to develop joint ventures, industrial integration, and the exchange of parts, finished goods, and technology. The development of the trinational enterprise Latinnequip. [expansion unknown]

-- "Computers: Projects for the manufacture of computer equipment and parts in Argentina and Mexico.

-- "Joint ventures to manufacture shoes and leather goods.

-- "Hospital and Dentistry Equipment. Chemical-pharmaceutical industry. [as received]

-- "Oil industry equipment and equipment for generating electrical power.

"It is appropriate to emphasize that, thanks to the political and economic decisions made since the implementation of the new dialogue between the two countries, bilateral exchange has quadrupled in less than a year. Preliminary figures indicate that from the meager $70 million recorded in 1983, bilateral trade soared to nearly $250 million in 1984. Traditionally, the balance of the bilateral trade has favored the Argentine Republic, owing to the weight carried by the supply of agricultural and livestock products.

"The text of the agreement will be released over the next few days."

LATIN LINE

## Joint Statement Issued

PY280152 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2348 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Mar (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado reiterated here today their willingness to achieve regional integration and to strengthen the political and economic cooperation processes, and also to uphold the principal of nonintervention in Latin America. In a joint statement, the two presidents pointed to the close ties of friendship joining the Mexican and Argentine peoples and the substantial agreements marking their bilateral relations.

They also reiterated their concern over the threat that the arms race poses to the survival of mankind and to world peace and security. In this regard, they stressed the political importance of "Group Six," made up of the Mexican, Argentine, Swedish, Tanzanian, Indian, and Greek heads of state.

They underlined the need to preserve human rights, and reiterated their common purpose of undertaking coordinated action in this area. The two presidents reiterated that their governments will continue supporting regional efforts aimed at attaining Latin American integration and consolidating the political and economic cooperation processes.

They expressed their satisfaction with the restoration of democracy in the countries of the region, because democratic governments represent the legitimate aspirations of those nations. They also agreed that the relations among the countries of the continent must be based on solidarity, cooperation, pluralism, and respect for the principle of nonintervention. Concerning the issue of nonintervention, they underlined the commitment assumed by the countries of the region at the Buenos Aires conference of 1936, stressing that it is imperative to apply this commitment to the Central American situation. In this regard, they reiterated their support for the Contadora Group's peace-seeking efforts, rejecting military solutions and positions of intolerance, so that the arms race can be halted, the destabilization actions can be brought to an end, and the foreign military presence can be eliminated from the region, thus putting an end to shows of force.

The Mexican president reiterated his country's support of the Argentine claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and pointed to the need to settle the issue in keeping with the terms of the UN resolutions on the matter.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the economic crisis persisting in the countries of the region and over the increasingly intense protectionist practices and restrictions imposed by the industrialized countries on the exports of the developing countries. They analyzed the Latin American debt and condemned the fact that most of the debt rescheduling burden will have to be shouldered by the people of the debtor nations, a situation that calls for great sacrifice and involves considerable political risks that jeopardize national and international stability. They pointed out that it is essential to find a comprehensive solution to the issue, and stressed the need to promote world cooperation through a political dialogue that should lay the groundwork for a timely and thorough solution to the problem.

They underlined their firm determination to promote the enforcement of measures that can boost bilateral trade and pointed to the implementation of efficient counterbalanced trade programs.

In addition, the two presidents presided over the ceremony at which the Argentine foreign trade secretary and the Mexican commerce and industrial promotion secretary signed an agreement for the supply of grain and other agricultural products that broadens the scope of the accord signed in 1984.

They underlined the importance of oil industry research and agreed to set in motion a cooperation program that will be launched a visit that a mission of the Mexican Secretariat of Mines and Parastate Industry will pay to Argentina in the near future. They also voiced their satisfaction with the signing of the memorandum of understanding by the Mexican Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Argentine Ministry of Public Works and Services for the implementation of broad cooperation programs in several fields of research, study, and use of water resources.

In conclusion, Alfonsin and De la Madrid reiterated their determination to continue promoting cultural and educational exchange programs.

ARGENTINE COMMERCE MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE

FL261914 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City 25 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Argentine Minister of Commerce Ricardo Campero said here today it is of vital importance that Latin American countries strengthen their economic integration because protectionism and the foreign debt are not passing phenomena.

Speaking at a conference on Mexican-Argentine bilateral trade, Campero stressed the unfairness that greater cooperation might make more palatable for the Latin American social and economic apparatus. He said regional integration is an indispensable tool in the struggle to increase exports. He said the Latin American community is fully aware of the present trade situation, for which reason it is seeking nontraditional formulas to strengthen the ALADI and the cooperation mechanisms that will make it possible to repair and enlarge inter-American plans for trade.

In his speech to more than 100 Argentine and Mexican businessmen, Campero stressed the fact that the two countries are facing similar situations, so their volume of trade will have to increase substantially. He said that trade between the two countries in 1983-84 virtually quadrupled, increasing from $70 million to $250 million.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER GAMA ENDS VISIT

FL212228 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama returned to Portugal today after making an official 6-day visit to Mexico.

Interviewed briefly at Mexico City International Airport, the Portuguese official said that to avoid future problems, Mexico and Portugal have already put into effect the agreement on extradition. He also said that during his visit to Mexico City he had a chance to learn the point of view of the Mexican Government on problems that afflict the entire world, especially regarding bilateral problems. He added that the cultural and trade relations existing between the two governments had been strengthened by his visit.

Jaime Gama said that in late 1985 a [illegible] cultural delegation will visit Portugal as an example of the good relations that exist between the two nations.

## BELIZE

### PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS

FL271910 Belize City Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Manuel Esquivel, has returned home from a private visit to New Orleans. Mr Esquivel was the guest of honor at a reception for him at Loyola University, where he studied from 1959 to 1962. He was taken on a tour of the university campus. Later at a conference, the president of Loyola University, Father James Carter, announced that at the request of the prime minister, Loyola University will make one full scholarship available to a deserving Belizean student.

## COSTA RICA

### MONGE SAYS BETANCUR STOPOVER VISIT UNOFFICIAL

PA280107 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has said that Colombian President Belisario Betancur's visit this Sunday is not an official one. However, he added, President Betancur has promised to make an official visit to Costa Rica in the near future. President Monge also said that it was very important that President Betancur stop here on his way to Washington to exchange views. We will discuss current issues, but Contadora and Central America will be the main issues discussed, he said. Monge added that President Betancur's visit to Washington could mean reactivation of the Contadora Group. As we all know, Monge said, the Contadora Group has called a plenipotentiaries meeting for mid-April and President Betancur probably plans to exchange views with President Reagan on very important issues.

### DEPUTY URBINA REJECTS UN INVOLVEMENT IN CONTADORA

PA272302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] San Jose, 27 Mar (AFP) -- Jorge Urbina, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, said today that Costa Rica will oppose UN forces involvement in guaranteeing the Contadora Group's document for peace in Central America.

The group will resume talks about the control and verification mechanisms of the regional peace accords on 11 and 12 April, but Urbina said that his government will reject flatly any attempt to involve the United Nations. Urbina also said that the Costa Rican Government has always objected to involving the United Nations in Central America's problems and stressed that the United Nations has been unable to solve other political conflicts in regions such as the Middle East.

In addition, the deputy minister said that the verification of the Contadora accords cannot be entrusted to UN inspectors "because Nicaragua can easily muster an automatic majority at the United Nations in favor of Nicaragua's stance." Furthermore, Urbina stressed that Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador had formally proposed to Contadora that the five Central American countries plus four outside governments take upon themselves the responsibility of enforcing the peace accords.

Among the outside countries that might be called upon for this purpose the official mentioned first of all Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, Contadora Group members, in addition to Canada, the EEC countries, Spain, and Portugal.

Regarding Mexico, the fourth Contadora member, Urbina said that its Constitution includes some limitations on participation in this type of supervision. Urbina also warned that Costa Rica reserves the right to veto the selection of Cuba as member of the supervising commission, just as Nicaragua opposes the selection of the United States. According to the original proposal, the four outside governments included in the supervisory group "should form and finance an international body of inspectors, which will operate as an auxiliary commission."

Urbina admitted that the Contadora plenipotentiaries' meeting to be held 11 and 12 April will hardly reach a final agreement regarding the verification and control mechanisms, but he forecast "substantial progress."

FOUR AMERICANS, SIX COSTA RICANS REPORTED MISSING

PA272201 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2129 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] San Jose, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- A spokesman of the Civil Guard reported today that 10 people -- 4 Americans and 6 Costa Ricans -- have been lost in the country's southern mountains since Friday. Police spokesmen have said that nothing has been heard from them, nor have any traces been found despite the fact that there has been an intense search since Sunday.

Authorities have not disclosed the names of the missing persons, but it has been said that dancer Sol Carballo and American citizens Raymond Pectol and Marvin and Norman Lys, the latter's two brothers, are included in the group. The hikers planned to go trout fishing in the Humo River, that springs up in the Talamanca cordillera, 3,000 meters high and 120 km south of San Jose. The hikers were last seen at Providencia, near Cerro de la Muerte on the Inter-American Highway, one of the country's coldest and rainiest places.

Civil Guard Director Colonel Oscar Vidal stated that the search for the missing group started 24 hours ago when it was first suspected that the group may have had some sort of mishap. Two groups of volunteers and civil and rural policemen are participating in the search, but they have been unable to find any signs of the group so far.

ALLEGED NICARAGUAN TERRORIST LEADER ARRESTED

PA280218 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0020 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] This is a last-minute report. Costa Rican investigations authorities this afternoon reported the arrest of Nicaraguan (Emilio Mauricio Zevallos Rivera), who identified himself as Father Morris and was (?assistant) chief of a terrorist organization composed of 15 to 20 Nicaraguans. According to reports broadcast by Radio Colombia a few minutes ago from the offices of Judicial Investigation Agency, OIJ, the so-called Father Morris told the Costa Rican authorities that the group was being organized as a commando unit and it had planned to carry out attacks on Costa Rica's National Insurance Institute, the [word indistinct], the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and several banks in order to obtain funds to purchase weapons and expand its activities. It was not specified if the activities would be (?criminal) in nature, but it was noted that they seek to destabilize Costa Rica's democracy.

The official report adds that only some of the aliases of the Nicaraguan members of the terrorist band are known. These are El Viejo, Rommel, Alejandro, Soto, Armando, and others. Their real names are unknown because these individuals infiltrate through the northern border under assumed names and are not duly entered on the records. We repeat. The Nicaraguan chieftain who was arrested in San Jose and revealed the entire plan is called (Emilio Mauricio Zevallos Rivera), alias Father Morris.

## EL SALVADOR

### FMLN DECREES NATIONAL TRAFFIC BAN AS OF 28 MARCH

PA272202 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] Just as was foreseen by the military authorities when they established the so-called freedom plan to protect the electoral process, and in view of the leftist guerrillas' threats to boycott the process, clandestine transmissions heard in San Salvador in the past few hours state that the rebels have declared a new national transportation ban as of tomorrow, Thursday, 28 March.

According to the reports heard in the capital city, the rebels have stated that the FMLN, in accordance with its policy of sabotaging the war economy, informs the Salvadoran people that as of 28 March a national transportation ban has been declared. This ban will encompass all the main and secondary roads throughout the country, in all four sectors of the country: west, central, paracentral, and eastern sectors. It will also include the strategic highways of the country, the Coastal, Pan-American, Northern Trunk, and Military Highways. The FMLN has called on all private, commercial, public, national, and international vehicles to abstain from using any of these roads until the measure imposed by the guerrilla forces is lifted. At the same time, a call was made to all their units to carry out their sabotage and control missions on all roads. Army sources consulted this morning have said that they will continue surveillance and will continue strengthening it as election day approaches, as part of the so-called freedom plan announced last week by the military high command.

Meanwhile, military sources have confirmed that during armed actions reported in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, five soldiers died fighting the leftist guerrillas and three others were wounded. This was reported by military sources in El Paraiso and Chalatenango and confirmed here in San Salvador. Likewise, in southern Usulutan Department, antiguerrilla operations continue to expand according to military reports issued by the 6th Infantry Brigade and the Atonal Battalion.

### PAISA, AD OFFICES MACHINE-GUNNED; NO INJURIES

PA272015 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora 1500 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Alberto Barrera report]

[Excerpts] At approximately 0730 this morning, unidentified persons riding in a green pickup truck machine-gunned the headquarters of the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party [PAISA] and Democratic Action [AD]. Both parties have their headquarters on 49th South Avenue and Roosevelt Avenue in San Salvador. According to reports from sources linked to these two political parties, no one was injured but there was some property damage.

Municipal and Legislative Assembly elections are less than 4 days away and the situation is becoming increasingly tense. The left, according to clandestine radio broadcasts, has called for a national transportation ban to begin tomorrow.

FMLN REPORTEDLY BURNS, DYNAMITES SAN MATIAS

PA270021 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] The following reports originated in La Libertad and San Salvador Departments. Members of the artillery brigade stationed at San Juan Opico this morning began pursuing FMLN guerrillas who had earlier raided San Matias, about 30 km north of San Salvador in La Libertad Department, setting fire to the mayor's office, which housed personal registration and identification records. In addition, they destroyed other offices and dynamited the offices and premises of the National Administration of Telecommunications, ANTEL, and the small building of the local garrison. Civilian sources in San Matias contacted by this radio station this morning said that after about 10 minutes of combat, a small group of civilian defense members withdrew from San Matias, having received no reinforcements. The guerrillas took advantage of this withdrawal to enter the village and cause the damage we have described. It has also been reported that no casualties occurred among civilians, but that the village suffered serious damages.

ATONAL BATTALION DISLODGES SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

PA270242 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Mar 85 p 22

[Text] Three terrorists, two black and one white -- it is evident the three were foreigners -- commanded subversive groups dislodged by the Atonal Battalion near Ozatlan. A battalion spokesman reported yesterday that through combined operations with other immediate reaction battalions the Atonal Battalion has been carrying out actions aimed at guaranteeing the electoral process slated for next Sunday and bringing peace to a broad area of Usulutan Department, including the villages of San Agustin, San Francisco Javier, and Ozatlan. The source said groups of terrorists expelled from these villages had been involved in improvised meetings trying to intimidate the civilian population and prevent them from voting on 31 March. The sources added that the guerrillas try to scare the residents by telling them that roads and highways will have been mined on that date.

The source also said that in order to demonstrate their criminal purposes the guerrillas have already begun to plant explosives in various areas, killing three San Agustin peasants in the process. The spokesman also reported that upon the arrival of troops they flee, sometimes offering resistance. After clashes this resistance is then broken. In the past few days eight rebels have been killed. In addition, a sizable number of them have been wounded and removed from the combat area by their companeros.

Regarding the restoration of public services, order, security, and protection of production areas engaged in agricultural activities, the soldiers meet with the population to assure them and conduct other activities aimed at fully identifying the Armed Forces with the civilian population, particularly the poorest class who, overcoming many obstacles, has managed to survive with dignity in this department. The source said that considerable progress has been made.

He also said that the Atonal Battalion has expelled groups of extremists who occupied strong positions, abandoning what they had considered impregnable bastions after constant harassment. Guerrillas have fled from Bolivar, El Jocote, and the Galingagua Mountains, heading for the Lempa River, while others have been expelled from San Francisco Javier and Ozatlan and farms in California, Tecapan, and Gualache canton, as well as other places. Summing up, the source said that the guerrillas suffered at least eight fatal casualties, whose bodies were left at the combat sites. Abundant blood stains were found by the Army, indicating that guerrillas took many wounded with them when fleeing. In addition, 20 mines were deactivated on the Ozatlan road, and several G-3 rifles and carbines, medicines, and other military supplies were seized.

FMLN ANNOUNCES NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA280217 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] The FMLN, in keeping with its permanent policy of sabotaging the dictatorship's war economy, informs the Salvadoran people that it has decreed that as of 28 March there will be a national transportation stoppage on all of the principal and secondary highways in the four regions of the country: western, central, paracentral, and eastern, and covering all of the strategic highways in the country: the Pan-American (?coastal), Northern Trunk, and Military Highways.

We ask drivers of all types of vehicles, privately owned, commerical, public, national and international, to refrain from circulating [passage indistinct], missions of sabotage, and control of highways to comply strictly with the orders to paralyze transportation on all of the country's highways. We will continue to deepen our actions against the dictatorship's war economy. There will be a fatherland for all, or there will be no fatherland for anyone.

## GUATEMALA

ANDRADE DISPLEASED OVER FRG DEPUTIES VISIT

PA271348 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 March 85 p 4

[Text] The foreign minister has expressed displeasure over the visit by two [West] German deputies.

We know that the German deputies who came to Guatemala have a certain, orchestrated ideology and that they had a premeditated mission, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran told newsmen yesterday. Even if it had taken place with full courtesy, it would have been negative to Guatemala abroad, he said.

Our open-door policy will not change because anyone who wants to come here can do so. However, we hope that visitors come here with objectivity because we feel that the principle of nonintervention in other countries must be respected not only by governments but by all sectors.

We do not attach much importance to the statements by these German deputies abroad. They met with me while they were here and I noticed that their mission involved a premeditated plan against Guatemala. The deputies even criticized the report by Viscount Fullross when, compared with the UN rapporteur, they represent but a minor part of his function of telling what Guatemala is like.

## HONDURAS

### U.S. ARMY MOVES TANKS TO NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA280010 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Yesterday the U.S. Army moved 39 tanks to the Las Hormigas area in Choluteca Department, only 2 km from the Nicaraguan border. Five of these tanks are Soviet-made. Here is more information. The "Scorpion" exercise will be carried out only 5 km from the Nicaraguan border on 8 April with M60 tanks used as part of the joint Honduran-U.S. military exercises being staged since February. The U.S. M60 tanks arrived at the (Enecan) harbor on Sunday and were moved by the U.S. Army to Las Hormigas, 2 km from the Nicaraguan border in Choluteca Department. Of the 39 tanks, 17 were U.S.-made M60A3's, 17 were M113A2's, and 5 were Soviet-made models: (DPR 60), (DPR170), T-54, T-55, and T-56.

Lieutentant Colonel James Wise, commander of the "Big Pine III" exercises, has reported that the maneuvers using armored equipment will begin on 8 April and will end on 15 April. He did not dismiss the possibility that U.S. Air Force fighter planes will participate in these exercises, to be conducted in the country's southern area. The U.S. M60 tanks weighs 57.3 tons and carries a 105-mm cannon and two machine guns. These tanks also have laser computers and infrared aiming systems. Wise said that Soviet tanks have been brought to Honduras as an example since (?the United States) is closely engaged with the Soviet Union in relation to Nicaragua. He pointed out that in April the U.S. and Honduran troops will attack these Soviet tanks and that these exercises will be conducted only 5 km from the Nicaraguan border. It has also been observed that the 4,000 U.S. soldiers who will participate with 5,000 Honduran soldiers in the exercises in April have arrived in Honduras.

### GOVERNMENT, U.S. SIGN ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS

PA270354 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Yesterday, the Honduran and U.S. Governments signed two new financial agreements for 145 million lempiras, which will be used to improve our economy and to take steps to rationalize the handling of our public debt. The aid will also be used to improve the tariff system, to grant credits to agriculture, to improve the competitiveness of our export products, to rationalize and encourage the activities of the forestry sector, and to make possible the transfer of certain state-held commercial concerns to the private sector.

Regarding U.S. assistance to Honduras, Anthony Gaeterucci, AID representative to Honduras, said that this aid package includes 4 million lempiras for the human resources sector, the objective of which will be to improve manpower efficiency and thus provide the necessary leadership and knowhow for Honduras' development through short-, medium-, and long-term scholarships in prestigious U.S. universities. The cooperation that the Honduran Government has received recently forms part of the recommendations of the Kissinger report, which amount to 29 million lempiras.

Manuel Fontecha, finance and public credit secretary, expressed thanks for this new cooperation on behalf of the Honduran Government and people in general. He signed the respective documents with Gaeterucci.

## NICARAGUA

### BANK PRESIDENT ACCUSES U.S. OF ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

PA270201 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Joaquin Cuadra, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, who is visiting Vienna, Austria, accused the U.S. Government of exerting political pressure on the IDB to block a $58-million loan to Nicaragua.

Cuadra, who heads the delegation that will participate in the IDB annual governors meeting, said that the Sandinist government will protest the freezing of the loan and at the same time will demand that the decision be revoked.

George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, sent a note to IDB president Ortiz Mena, in which the United States threatened to take reprisals if the IDB approved the loan for Nicaragua.

Cuadra said that what has taken place has no precedent and that the U.S. boycott will definitely affect seven development projects of the 1985 economic program, which would benefit small and medium-sized producers.

### FUNDS ASSIGNED TO AID DISPLACED FAMILIES

PA280008 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] The revolutionary government will invest 900 million cordobas, approximately $34.5 million, on the new settlements for families forced to give up their homes because of counterrevolutionary activities in the northern zone.

State institutions are participating in the aid program for about 30,000 families. The Housing Institute will complete around 3,000 houses in May, as part of the housing program to build 7,000 houses in 2 years. This emergency plan also includes the construction of 35 health centers, 35 schools, and 40 nurseries for children in rural areas, to take care of the needs of the 60 peasant settlements of Regions 1 and 6. A total of 30,000 hectares will be distributed among the displaced families, with their respective land deeds, so that they can organize farm cooperatives, if they desire, or work in their own traditional farming system.

### FORMER LA PRENSA CODIRECTOR ON LIFTING CENSORSHIP

PA270237 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST reported over the weekend that the Nicaraguan Government has begun talks with officials of the country's only opposition newspaper, LA PRENSA, aimed at lifting the censorship to which that newspaper has been subjected for the past 3 years. The POST reported that Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado met with two LA PRENSA officials to discuss the matter. Radio Impacto interviewed former LA PRENSA codirector Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios on the issue. He stated:

[Begin recording] In any event, lifting press censorship will in no way guarantee freedom of expression in Nicaragua. To attain this, all the repressive laws that the FSLN has enacted since 1979 would have to be repealed. There will be no freedom of expression in Nicaragua as long as the full scope of liberties afforded to Nicaraguans by the Fundamental Statute -- which censorship officials and the FSLN violate every day -- are not respected. We must point out that lifting censorship will not necessarily imply that there will be freedom of the press because the FSLN will continue to abuse Nicaraguan media to advance its party interests. I am specifically referring to the so-called Sistema Sandinista Television -- which in any case should be called Nicaraguan, not Sandinist television, even if it is state-owned -- and the state-owned radio stations used by the FSLN, including Voz de Nicaragua and others that the government has confiscated. At the same time, the FSLN should allow the many reporters who, because of the lack of freedom of expression, have had to go to other countries to work, to return to Nicaragua and work here. I am referring to journalists like Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, Favio Gadea Mantilla, and others. The FSLN should also reinstate the newscasts and commentary programs that were taken off the air when a state of emergency, which is actually a state of siege, was implemented. [end recording]

Chamorro Barrios stated that it is contradictory that while there is [illegible] lifting censorship, his uncle Jaime Chamorro, current director of LA PRENSA, was [illegible]ced by state security officials and threatened as a result of an alleged [illegible] on Nicaragua's domestic situation. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Jaime Chamorro has stated that LA PRENSA will never agree to self-censorship because the freedom of the press cannot be limited. The U.S. newspaper stated that European and Latin American governments and the Reagan administration are pressuring the Sandinists to lift the censorship that is currently in effect.

ARDE REJECTS WAITING FOR DIALOGUE WITH FSLN

PA280228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0204 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] San Jose, 27 Mar (ACAN-LFL) -- The Revolutionary Directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) faction led by Eden Pastora today said that "no more time should be given to Managua." The directorate said that the time has come for complete unity, "with patriotism and historic responsibility."

In a statement signed by Eden Pastora, ARDE general commander, Jose Davila (political coordinator), and Donald Castillo Orozco, planning and organization coordinator), the anti-Sandinists stressed that waiting for a dialogue "with the communists is a waste of time."

The spokesmen for the insurgents underscored the fact that Daniel Ortega's government has not responded to the offer made by the opposition in exile. The offer was announced on 1 March and proposed a truce in the military struggle and talks to find peace.

Pastora's faction, which did not support this offer, has insisted that the Nicaraguan Government will not accept a political solution to the civil war in Nicaragua and that "they have left war as the only solution to achieve democracy and freedom."

On 4 March Pastora's political general staff proposed to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, an organization fighting near the border with Honduras, "to unite in action and build a single fighting front," a proposal that has gone unanswered.

CASTRO PROPOSES U.S.-BACKED BOND SYSTEM

FL272246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1951 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Latin America's foreign debt is unpayable and must be canceled, and the creditor nations can and should take care of it, Cuba's President Fidel Castro Ruz has said. In an interview with the Mexican daily newspaper EXCELSIOR in Havana, the Cuban head of state gave a broad, analytical, and clear explanation of his economic proclamation for the world so that underdeveloped nations will not be the protagonists in a deep social crisis, because this, he said, is starting to be transformed into a revolutionary problem.

Castro felt that through a treasury notes and bonds system, respectively maturing in 10 and 30 years, the United States could respond to the creditor banks for the full amount of the credits which they granted to Latin American nations and the rest of the Third World. He said this measure would not have the slightest effect on the present amount U.S. citizens provide for the budget, the banks would recover their investment capital, export businesses would increase their experts, and investors their profits.

Payment of Latin America's foreign debt is impossible economically, politically, and morally, and to demand from the people this great sacrifice -- including the blood which would have to be spilled -- this huge sum of money, which was sent out the country and was wasted or embezzled, could not be justified Castro added. He said the economic crisis and the debt are what will unite the countries, because the present economic situation of these nations is worse than it was in the 1930's.

The commander in chief told the Mexican newspaper that the Latin american economic crisis is so deep that the military, demoralized and confused, does not feel capable anymore of handling the situation. He said the military in Latin American is withdrawing from government administration, but that if the economic situation had been less serious they would have resisted and tried to continue in power a little longer. Now, they have given over the administration of the nations to civilians and left them with a horrible inheritance.

On the origin of the foreign debt, Castro believed that the indebtedness of Third World nations was due to increasing their imports which helped enrich many people; that is to say a lot of that money was stolen and the rest was sent out of the country, but the lenders did not care at all what was done with the money.

He reiterated that money at a low interest rate was loaned out, and now a higher rate is being charged. This money helped to support absurd antinational policies, ruinous for local industries, and it was wasted. Perhaps, a portion of it could have been invested in something useful. The forementioned items are not infammatory or subversive, but with utmost calm we state and analyze what is happening and what we believe will happen.

The Cuban president also told EXCELSIOR that today it is absolutely impossible to economically blockade the Third World or intervene militarily as they did before, as was done in the first decades of the century in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and other nations.

Clarifying his statement, he said: Today it is absolutely impossible to divide the world up again to be assured of a supply of raw materials for the world market.

He underscored that canceling the Third World's foreign debt is much more just and economically beneficial for all countries, much more vital and much less costly than the vindications reached by petroleum exporters in their day, and will only achieve full justification and equilibrium when the basic exporting sectors receive the same treatment. He said that a new world economic order should signify just exchange relations for all Third World nations and that will mean the industrialized and rich nations will have to sacrifice a little [illegible] of their resources on weapons.

Castro Ruz restated that it was unjust to pay starvation prices to the countries producing raw materials used to manufacture aircraft carriers, battleships, strategic missiles, and nuclear submarines, and even finance "star wars."

Fidel Castro added that if a total lack of understanding would force the creditor nations to take unilateral decisions on the debt, they could not threaten to suspend trade because they could not subsist without trading with the Third World.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT ON REEXPORTING SOVIET OIL

PA270112 Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Havana, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Cuba has managed to maintain [illegible] foreign currency by reexporting the oil received from the USSR, which has increased its that product due to conservation efforts, according to a report issued by the National Bank of Cuba, and intended for Western countries with which Cuba has debts. This report was prepared in order to renegotiate Cuba's debt during the visit of a group of experts from the Paris Club, headed by French Treasury Director Jean Claude Trichet, [illegible] from Wednesday to Saturday.

The negotiations call for the rescheduling of payments due in 1985, in the amount of 229 million convertible pesos, from the 1984 total debt of 3,032,500,000 convertible pesos. The convertible peso is worth approximately $1.10.

The National Bank report, which was made available to AFP, should give Western creditor countries an insight into Cuba's current economy before they make their decision. The report mentions that Cuba has 40 percent of its foreign currency guaranteed during the 1983-85 period by selling surplus Soviet oil.

According to an agreement with Moscow, Cuba will receive cash for the surplus Soviet oil sold on the international market. During the 1983-85 period Cuba expects to receive 3,807,500 pesos from exports distributed in the following manner: 33 percent from sugar, 49 percent from other products, and 18 percent from oil to be reexported from the USSR.

From the sale of the amounts expected in 1983 and 1984, it was necessary to make a revision and the new estimate for the 1983-85 period is 1,365,300,000 pesos, distributed as follows: 21 percent sugar, 39 percent other products, and 40 percent oil reexportation. The difference resulted from the drop in the price of sugar on the international market, currently selling at $0.04 per pound. During that period, Cuba was unable to increase, as it had planned, its exports to its markets. Cuba had planned at first to reexport 682.1 million pesos worth of oil during 1983-85; it is now planning to increase it to 1,409,900,000 pesos. According to the report, this will require a big effort to reduce the domestic consumption of fuel.

The report also says that Cuba had to buy 101 million convertible pesos worth of sugar in 1984 on the international market so that it could meet its obligations to the USSR, and it is planning to buy 100 million pesos worth in 1985.

From the sale of sugar in 1984 to the USSR, Cuba received 2.460 million tons of oil, and the Cuban authorities expect to carry out the same type of deal this year and buy 4.214 million tons of oil.

Cuba expects to receive 6.674 million tons of oil during 1984 and 1985, from which it will reexport 4.393 million tons to the international market. In this way Cuba is doing a triple conversion: money for sugar, sugar for oil, and finally oil for money.

The report does not say how much of a profit will be earned in this deal. But it does say that previous examples definitely confirm that doing business with the USSR increases the possibility of Cuba maintaining a high level in its foreign currency income.

A less flexible attitude on the part of the USSR would no doubt cause serious problems for Cuba's economy. The report also mentions that Cuba's trade with consumer countries dropped from 22 percent during the 1977-80 period, to 13 percent during the 1982-84 period. In 1984, exports to consumer countries dropped 26 percent in comparison to the previous year. Exports in 1984 were 569.3 million pesos and in 1983 they were 768.8 million pesos. On the other hand, imports increased by 41 percent. In 1984 imports were 1,148,900,000 pesos and in 1983 they were 814.6 million pesos. The report says that this can be explained by Cuba's need to invest to increase the production of exportable goods.

The report also says that Cuba wants to improve commercial exchange terms with Western countries and is asking to improve conditions to sell Cuban products on the international market and to obtain access to new technologies.

GONZALEZ REPLACES HERRERA AS ICRT PRESIDENT

FL261816 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The Council of State has appointed Comrade Ismael Gonzalez Gonzalez president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT), replacing Comrade Nivaldo Herrera Sardinas, who will be assigned other duties. Comrade Ismael Gonzalez Gonzalez has held different positions within the student movement, including that of president of the Federation of University Students from 1973 to 1975, and in the leadership of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] as a member of the UJC National Executive Bureau in charge of the education front. He holds a graduate degree in psychology and was working in the state coordinating team of our commander in chief at the time of his appointment.

Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo, introduced Comrade Ismael Gonzalez Gonzalez as the new ICRT president to the cadres, officials, and leaders of the political and mass organizations of the ICRT. Comrade Luis Millarez Gomez was also introduced as vice president of the ICRT.

URUGUAY TO REESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL280058 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Uruguay will soon reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba, this nation's foreign minister Enrique Iglesias has said. The foreign minister told the press that commercial ties with Cuba had already been reestablished. Iglesias also referred to the importance Montevideo places on increasing ties with Nicaragua and Venezuela.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH CHILEAN ON PROTESTS

FL272358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] An atmosphere of tension exists in Santiago, Chile where another protest is under way. A few hours ago a powerful dynamite explosion occurred in front of the building of the official newspaper LA NACION, a short distance away from La Moneda presidential palace. We have just made telephone contact with Santiago, Chile, with the Committee for the Defense of the People's Rights [Codepu], one of the organizers of today's protests.

[Begin unidentified reporter's interview with Carlos Sanchez, Codepu official -- live or recorded]

[Reporter] Could you please tell us your name and the office you hold in Codepu?

[Sanchez] Carlos Sanchez, secretary general.

[Reporter] Mr Sanchez, could you give us a partial evaluation of the protests?

[Sanchez] I can't at this time.

[Reporter] Is this a difficult situation for you?

[Sanchez] Yes, on one hand that is correct, because last Friday there was an attack on the offices and right now we are trying to clean things up here. And, on the other hand, well there are many interventions on the telephone lines, and there is very little information I could (?mention) over the telephone. Nevertheless, we could say that there are many police forces controlling the situation in downtown Santiago at this time.

U.S. MILITARY 'SPY' KILLED IN POTSDAM

FL271342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] An act of espionage against a Soviet military installation and the death of a U.S. official have increased tension in Europe just as steps are being taken to limit the arms race and lessen the danger of war. Reports indicate that a U.S. officer was killed while trying to escape when he was surprised in the act of photographing restricted areas in the GDR.

According to a 1947 treaty, no member of the U.S. military mission in Potsdam is authorized to pass through areas where Soviet military units are located. The dead spy, dressed in a camouflage uniform had entered the enclosed military area in violation of posted signs. He was surprised by a Soviet guard, who ordered him to halt. The officer tried to hide, did not heed warnings, and was finally killed when he tried to escape. An accomplice of the spy was arrested.

This event proves the irresponsibility of the militaristic Yankees and shows how fragile the current balance is. The act was called an outrageous violation by the Soviet Union. Washington says it is ready to negotiate but it blocks efforts to do so, increases the threat of war, and creates incidents that serve as pretexts for reprisals. This in no way contributes to efforts by the Soviet Union to save humanity from a holocaust. This is not the first time the NATO bloc has carried out provocations in the GDR but this incident is very significant because of the consequences it could have and especially because it ridicules those who died to achieve victory over fascism 40 years ago, which culminated on the same site as this incident.

## BARBADOS

### ST JOHN ON COOPERATION WITH CARIBBEAN NATIONS

FL260126 Bridgetown CANA in English 0004 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, March 25, CANA -- Barbados new Prime Minister Bernard St John says his administration is committed to achieving new levels of cooperation and collaboration with Caribbean countries.

St John said, during a special service organised by the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) to pay tribute to late Prime Minister Tom Adams, that he was looking forward to an early exchange of high commissioners between Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago have not exchanged high commissioners since 1983 when the Tom Adams administration asked Port-of-Spain to recall diplomat Basil Pitt. The Trinidad and Tobago Government retaliated by telling Barbados it could not then accept the accreditation of the island's high commissioner-designate. St John and Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers recently announced they would exchange high commissioners.

All of the regional goals that the BLP had been committed to will be pursued with vigor and dedication, St John said. I am determined to expand these goals and reach for new levels of cooperation and collaboration between Barbados and all of our Caribbean neighbours, he added.

Prime Minister Tom Adams died of a heart attack March 11.

## JAMAICA

### IDB GRANTS $21 MILLION FOR RURAL ROAD IMPROVEMENT

FL271504 Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 26, CANA -- Jamaica is receiving a U.S. 21-million dollar [loan] from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) as the major financing for a rural road improvement programme, the official JAMPRESS News Agency said. According to JAMPRESS, the island's prime minister and minister of finance, Edward Seaga, signed the loan agreement Monday in Vienna with IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena. Jamaica is putting up U.S. 6.5 million dollars for the programme, under which 450 miles of road will be improved over two years. The World Bank is financing another project to repair and upgrade roads in the capital, Kingston, and its environs.

### SEAGA TRAVELS TO VIENNA FOR IDB MEETING

FL230154 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 22, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has gone to Vienna for the 26th annual meeting and 25th anniversary celebration of the Inter-American Development Bank. The government's JAMPRESS News Agency said Seaga, Jamaica's IDB governor, will deliver a statement on behalf of English-speaking Caribbean members on March 25. He will review the impact of IDB programmes in the region, JAMPRESS said.

FRG'S WARNKE ARRIVES ON 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

FL271438 Bridgetown CANA in English 1746 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 26, CANA -- West Germany's economic cooperation minister, Dr Juergen Warnke, arrives here today for a four-day official visit aimed at underlining the growing relationship between Bonn and Kingston. West Germany's economic assistance to the island has been on the rise, and Bonn has committed nearly U.S. 20 million dollars in loans and grants for the building of mini hydro-power plants here as Jamaica seeks alternatives to its expensive importation of oil. Bonn also provides Jamaica with lines of credit which at the present exchange rate total nearly U.S. 17 million dollars, and also provides other technical assistance to the island.

The West German Embassy in Kingston said Warnke's visit will emphasise the importance the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany attaches to the existing close and cordial relations between the two countries, and to give additional impulse to the [illegible] going programme of economic cooperation.

The minister will have talks with Foreign Minister Edward Seaga, [illegible] country, Mining and Energy Minister Hugh Hart, and Central Bank Governor [illegible].

ST LUCIA

INVESTMENT PROTECTION TREATY WITH FRG SIGNED

FL271455 Bridgetown CANA in English 1626 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, March 26, CANA -- St Lucia and West Germany have concluded a bilateral treaty on the encouragement and reciprocal protection of investments, the German Embassy here announced. The document was signed by St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton and the Port-of-Spain-based German ambassador for the Eastern Caribbean, Dr Johannes Reitberger. The treaty is designed to intensify economic cooperation between both states and create favourable conditions for investments by nationals and companies of either country in the other.

Already in 1984, the Federal Republic of Germany, in an effort to intensify its relations with the nations of the Eastern Caribbean, concluded a similar treaty with Dominica.

Prime Minister Compton today begins a five-day official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, where he is expected to hold talks with senior government officials.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

GOVERNMENT LIFTS ENTRY BAN ON 19 RADICALS

FL221636 Bridgetown CANA in English 1623 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, March 22, CANA -- The St Vincent and the Grenadines Government has lifted a 15-year entry ban on 18 Caribbean radicals and one American who were active in the black power movement in the early 1970's according to the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Those now free to travel here include American Kwame Toure, the former Stokely Carmichael, Bobby Clarke of Barbados, Rosie Douglas of Dominica, Patrick Emmanuel of Grenada, Roosevelt Browne of Bermuda, Eusi Kwayana of Guyana, and Makandal Daaga, formerly Geddes Granger, of Trinidad and Tobago. The former Labour Party government imposed the ban on April 17, 1970 after deeming the 19 undesirable visitors.